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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

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THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

Wisconsin Republican.

AN ENCOURAGING LOOK FOR NEW YORK.

So far as we have returns this morning from the State elections yesterday, they indicate the triumph of Republicanism.

Massachusetts rolls up her usual Republican majority.

The returns from Wisconsin show considerable Republican gains, and there can scarcely be a doubt of the success of the entire Republican State Ticket by a handsome majority. In Milwaukee, where the Democracy expected a large gain upon the majority for Cross in 1857, they lose twenty-five votes.

From New York our returns are exceedingly meagre, comprising only a portion of the city. It was expected that the Democratic candidates who are on the Utica ticket would go out of the city with at least 30,000 majority. Instead of this they will probably not reach as high as 20,000. We think the State has gone Republican.

We have nothing definite from Kansas which voted yesterday for Territorial Delegate to Congress, and nothing from the Sixth Congressional District in this State.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN DETROIT.

The Republicans of Detroit have covered themselves with imperishable honor. Last year the city went Democratic by nearly four hundred majority. Yesterday the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by eight hundred majority, and seven out of the ten Aldermen elected are Republicans. Well done, Republicans of Detroit!

THE ELECTION IN THIS CITY.

Republicanism Triumphant.

The election for County and Town officers yesterday passed off very quietly in this city. About one-half the usual vote was polled. Elsewhere we give the returns so far as received up to the hour of going to press, to which the reader is referred for details. The Republican majority on the County ticket, though much smaller than it would have been had a full vote been cast, is large enough for all practical purposes, and demonstrates that Republicanism, now as ever, is invincible in Chicago. The returns from the Country Towns will largely increase the Republican majority.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of produce for the past week, compared with those of the week previous and the corresponding week in 1858, will be found in the following tables:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR FOR THE PAST WEEK.

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Same week 1858.	Past week.	Prev. week.	Same week 1858.
Flour, bbls.	20,000	20,000	17,000	12,000	12,000	10,000
Wheat, bu.	320,583	330,148	47,449	340,143	360,997	57,000
Corn	60,000	50,000	41,000	60,000	60,000	39,313
Oats, "	45,021	56,886	9,151	35,000	70,000	19,000
Barley, "	11,000	10,641	1,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Rye, "	6,000	4,458	2,559	6,000	6,000	2,000
Live Hogs, No.	6,000	4,579	10,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Dressed do.	700	500				
Cattle, No.	4,700	4,740	4,400	573	700	1,000

The valuation, according to the markets, of the week's receipts of leading articles of Produce, will be found in the following table:

VALUATION OF THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

Flour	$163,451.20	Lard	3,000.00
Wheat	256,556.70	Wool	1,000.00
Corn	29,000.00	Fish	2,500.00
Oats	10,500.00	Potatoes	1,000.00
Rye	3,567.20	Wool	19,056.40
Barley	7,000.00	Hides	19,313.60
Live Hogs	25,200.00	Hides	13,570.00
Dressed Hogs	3,500.00	Tallow	14,000.00
Cattle	120,360.00	Lumber	2,187.50
Sheep	2,162.50	Lumber	20,000.00
Dressed Beef	1,000.00	Shingles	2,000.00
Potatoes	4,472.45	Lath	110.00
Butter	4,004.80	Wood	1,000.00
Beef	12,720.50		
Pork	6,400.00	Total	$946,187.35

This does not include the receipts of merchandize, nor in fact any eastern product, except coal and salt.

The markets during the week have been quiet, and declined almost daily till the arrival of the *North American* on Monday morning last, when the markets took a turn upward—becoming excited yesterday under the news of the destruction of a large quantity of wheat by fire at Buffalo. The Flour market has been very active—the receipts of the week being larger than ever before in this city. The receipts of Wheat, however, have fallen off about 200,000 bushels—caused by the influence of depressed markets on holders. The great feature of the week's business has been the hitherto unparalleled receipts of new Corn at this season of the year—amounting to over 200,000 bushels.

The Pork Trade has not yet opened—the Indian summer proving too hot for packing pork. The Beef packers have killed upwards of 30,000 head of Cattle thus far—two of the prominent houses having stopped operations.

For further particulars of the markets, see weekly review on the fourth page of to-day's issue.

Illness and probable Death of Mrs. Douglas.

It is well known to our readers that Mrs. Douglas—wife of Hon. S. A. Douglas of Illinois—has, since the birth of a living child, at Washington, a few weeks ago, been very ill. We now regret to hear that Mr. Douglas' friends in New York telegraphed to this city yesterday that Mrs. D. had been given up by her physicians; and that the Senator himself was apprehensive that her death might occur any hour. We sincerely hope that the physicians and husband may be deceived, and that the life of this beautiful and amiable lady may be spared to the society which she is well qualified to adorn.

Baltimore Election.

The following is the complete vote of Baltimore for Controller and Congressmen:

FOR CONTROLLER.

Pursell, Amer.	18,166
Jarrett, Dem.	5,304
American majority	12,772

FOR CONGRESS.

Harris, Amer.	8,837
Preston, Dem.	2,421
Harris' majority	5,378
Davis, Amer.	10,072
Harrison, Dem.	3,777
Davis' majority	6,295

Wisconsin in 1857.

Two years ago Randall was elected by 454 majority. The vote was for Randall 44,622; Cross, 44,229. Milwaukee gave Cross a majority of 5,383. Several of the candidates on the Republican ticket were defeated.

Massachusetts.

Last year Banks was elected Governor of Massachusetts by 16,318 over Beach and Lawrence.

☞ We are requested to state that it was at the *last* Presidential election that the Tory Ottawa correspondent, G. W. Bassett, headed the list of Abolition electors for Illinois. He did what he could to defeat the gallant Fremont and received *eight votes* in La Salle County.

☞ The Democratic majority in the city of New York last fall, was 20,058, and the Republican majority in the State 37,460.

COTTON IS KING.—A very large amount of cotton is going forward to eastern manufactories via. the Illinois Central R. R. from Cairo, and thence by the Michigan Central. Nearly four thousand bales have been thus received and forwarded within the past two or three weeks.

OLD JOHN BROWN.

Continued Alarm in Virginia—Rumored further Servile Uprising—The Militia—Movements of the State Government—Proposable delay in the Execution—Letters from Correspondence between L. Maria Child and Gov. Wise.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 4, 1859.

Rumors of a negro insurrection in Wise Co., in this State, were very prevalent in this city today. It was predicated, as I am informed, upon what purports to be a telegraphic notice posted at the corner of one of our newspaper establishments. The report had it that two thousand slaves had rebelled in Wise County; but this without some doubt upon the whole story, inasmuch as there are not more than a dozen slaves in that whole county. But then it derived some feasibility from the proximity of the reported scene of the insurrection to the Kentucky line; for it will be remembered that Kentucky was embraced in the plan of operations of the conspirators. The presumption against any such occurrence in a county having so few slaves was readily offset by this reflection, and the matter for a time created much little excitement in the city. Some alleged that the noise of the insurrection was Wise's county (Accomac), and not Wise County—a mistake having occurred, as it was said, in the designation by confounding the name. This gave a fresh stimulus to the excitement, and strengthened the probability of the truth of the rumor in the minds of many. There has been, however, no confirmation of the report, and I imagine it will prove utterly unfounded.

Rumor is current here to-day that a private in the State Guard has been detected in complicity with some abolitionists on the subject of a negro insurrection in this region of the Commonwealth. To what extent he is implicated is not yet known, but an investigation will probably soon be had, and of the facts fully ascertained. The idea is that this discovery will furnish a clue to important developments involving other parties in and out of the State. I apprehend that terrible examples will be made in the case of parties within the State detected in complicity with the villainous abolition movement.

The arming and equipping of the militia and volunteers of the State is rapidly progressing. Before three months from this time Virginia will have an armed force of not less than thirty thousand. Nor will this defensive movement stop here. The militia of the State will be reorganized upon a plan suggested at the last session by Governor Wise. Every man under the age of forty-five and above the age of eighteen will be compelled to active military duty. They will have to parade three or four times a year with arms, and by way of offset for this service, they are to be exempt from jury duty.

Two gentlemen from the North, who were sojourning a few days ago at a tavern in Orange Court House, in this State, were waited on by a number of gentlemen of the town and politely questioned as to what their business was. It was charged that one of them was seen talking to a negro on the street, and walking some distance with him. The strangers accounted for their presence by saying that they had come to negotiate with a gentleman of the town in the establishment of a tannery, and stated, moreover, that the conversation with the negro was in reference to the whereabouts of a Mr. Ward, the gentleman they had come to see in reference to this enterprise. This satisfied the parties who waited upon them, and the strangers were permitted to go upon their return.

It is probable that the contemplated action in the case of Brown before the Court of Appeals will prolong the fate of the latter until Governor Wise's successor shall assume the Gubernatorial chair, which will be on the first day of January next. The question of pardon of commutation of sentence will then come before Mr. Letcher. I have no idea that either will take the responsibility of pardon or commutation in view of the existing state of public feeling on this subject.

LETTERS OF L. MARIA CHILD TO GOV. WISE AND CAPT. BROWN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 24, 1859.

GOV. WISE: I have heard that you were a man of ardent feelings and sensitive, and I know you were opposed to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon these indications of honor and justice in your character, I venture to ask a favor of you. Enclosed is a letter to Capt. John Brown. Will you have the kindness, after reading it yourself, to transmit it to the prisoner?

I and all my large circle of Abolition acquaintances were taken by surprise when your name, as Capt. Brown's recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it had they been apprised of his intentions. But I and thousands of others feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the inmost of our souls, perceives some right motive in the poor heart also. He needs a mother or sister to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him. Will you be that mother or sister, for humanity's sake? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed.

I have been for years an uncompromising Abolitionist, and I should scorn to deny it or apologize for it as much as John Brown himself could do. But, believing in peace principles, I deeply regret the step that the old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity towards those who became his prisoners. But because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the enterprise, where as best entitled to that right. Such an avowal is a simple, frank expression of my sense of natural justice.

But I should despise myself utterly if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance those opinions in any way, directly or indirectly, after your permission to visit Virginia has been obtained on the plea of asking sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner, and for no other purpose whatever.

Yours, respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD.

LETTER OF MRS. CHILD TO CAPT. BROWN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct 26, 1859.

DEAR CAPTAIN BROWN:—Though personally unknown to you, you will recognize in my name an earnest friend of Kansas, when circumstances made that Territory the battle ground between the antagonistic principles of slavery and freedom, which politicians so vainly strive to reconcile in the government of the United States.

Believing in peace principles, I cannot sympathize with the method you chose to advance the cause of freedom. But I honor your generous intentions—I admire your courage, moral and physical. I reverence you for the humanity which tempered your zeal. I sympathize with you in your cruel bereavement, your sufferings and your wrongs. In brief, I love you and bless you.

Thousands of hearts are throbbing with sympathy as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding and in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, sustained only by trust in God and your own brave heart. I long to meet you—to speak to you soothing words of sympathy and consolation. I have asked permission of Gov. Wise to do so. If the request is not granted, I cherish the hope that these few words may at least reach your hands, and afford you some little solace. May you be strengthened by the conviction that no braver man ever shed his blood for freedom in vain, however much he may be mistaken in his efforts. May God sustain you and carry you through whatever may be in store for you. Yours, with heartfelt respect, sympathy and affection.

L. MARIA CHILD.

GOVERNOR WISE'S REPLY.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 28, 1859.

MADAM—Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and as my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for John Brown, a prisoner under the laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request in the only way which seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Commonwealth's attorney with the request that he will ask the permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner. Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the judiciary—not of the executive of this Commonwealth.

You ask me, further, to allow you to perform the mission of "mother or sister, to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him." By this, of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell and to minister to him in the offices of humanity. Why should you not be so allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war, and the constitution which unites them in one confederacy guarantees to you privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any lawful and peaceful purpose.

Coming, as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met, doubtless, by all our people not only in a chivalrous but Christian spirit. You have the right to visit Charlestown, Va. Madam; and your mission being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed but be encouraged, if not welcomed. A few unenlightened and incendiary persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action to maintain justice and right, might meet you, or be disposed to do so, and these might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathize so much; but still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purposes are lawful and peaceful, and I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia and her authorities could be weak indeed, weak in point of folly and weak in point of power, if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits by the lover of mercy as well as of law; and if her citizens cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner, every arm which extends itself from reason on the one hand and from Lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia. I could not permit myself to be a woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives at butchery for our mothers, daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with Brown, and are surprised that you were "taken by surprise when news came of Captain Brown's rash attempt." His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the errors of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the Court and its officers, the commonwealth's attorney, sheriff and jailer, to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not (and you will be if my advice can prevail), you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully and mercifully dealt by in prison and on trial. Respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE.

L. MARIA CHILD.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The reported political action of the Pennsylvania Opposition, telegraphed to a New York paper, arises from a meeting held at the Old Lawrence Hotel, by the State Central Committee, on Thursday night. This meeting, according to *The Evening Journal*, was called to determine when the State Convention, should be held, and what action the party should take in regard to the Presidential nomination. After some debate, it was determined to await the action of the National Opposition Committee, which meets at Washington in December, when a definite time for the meeting of the State Convention will be fixed, which will doubtless be the 22d of February. A resolution was passed instructing the State Committee to express their pro'erence for the Presidential candidacy.

Proposed Reward for Mr. Giddings.

The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Whig* of the 3rd inst.:

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Joshua R. Giddings having openly declared himself a traitor, in a lecture delivered in Chagrin on the 26th of October, and there being no process strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to the men of Virginia, hereby to raise $10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or $5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition as extraordinary, as it may affirm with others subject to assassination. The law of God and the constitution of his country both condemn him to death. For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name until the public shall see it is in the hands of the editor of the Richmond *Whig*. There will be no difficulty, I am sure, in raising $10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said Giddings to this city.

The Late Railroad Disaster—Condition of the Wounded.

A Watertown correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* writes under date of the 7th inst. as follows:

The poor unfortunates who are here suffering from injuries received at the late Railroad disaster, have excited much sympathy and interest, and I presume may now be considered out of danger. McCabe, the fireman, contrary to general expectation, is still alive, but this fact adds to be one of the first to get about. It was thought he was dying Friday morning, but he has received some better, and since then has made rapid improvement. Unless something unlooked for by the physicians, now sets in, I have no doubt you have chronicled the death of the last victim of the great railroad accident that ever happened in our State. I sincerely hope such may be the case.

THE CITY.

POLICE.—The list yesterday gave eight small fights and half score of drunks.

PRISON TRUSTEE.—Two lads Matthias Hill, and Peter Wendt, were sent to the Reform School yesterday for stealing pigeons.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the City Marshal's office for a valuable case of drawing implements.

WATER RATES.—This month all the water rates must be paid to save the ten per cent. to be added thereafter.

PATENT LEATHERS.—E. S. Wells, at the Metropolitan Shoe store, is still selling eight dollar patent leather boots for six dollars. A few cases left.

ADJUT AGAIN.—We are glad to learn that Conductor Hobart, injured in the Belleville casualty, will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

"THREE IS COM IN EGYPT."—An abundant proof of the true-honored phrase is found in the one hundred car loads of ear corn that have been received over the Illinois Central Railroad since Monday morning.

☞ Continued sale at auction of carpets, rugs, oil cloth, curtain goods, &c., by John West, at his store, No. 111 Lake street, this morning at 9½ o'clock, Gilbert and Sampson auctioneers.

☞ We advise all housekeepers that have not yet had Bradstreet's Jappaned Door Strip fitted to their doors, to order them in at once. It is a great article, and every reliable door needs it. We believe Mr. Bradstreet's office is somewhere in Rice's Block.

THE CHILD KIDNAPPING CASE.—It is believed that the kidnappers of the little daughter of Peter Crirsen of Will County, have been traced to the West Division of this city, but the clue has been lost. We trust our detectives will lose no diligence in developing this mystery.

WARRANTED NOT TO STARE.—A pair of horses attached to a State street car made a dead bolt on that thoroughfare last evening, and held to their purpose for twenty minutes, resisting all such persuasives as iron bars, straps and billets of wood. A horse car is a serious place for a balky horse.

VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—Mr. Vandenhoff's reading at Metropolitan Hall last evening before the Young Men's Association last evening was a success in all respects, lacking only in that the severe rain fall diminished the attendance. As it was the house was a good one and the entertainment of a high order.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—Friends of the family will remember that the funeral of the late Dr. Maxwell will take place to-day (Wednesday) at Geneva, Wis., from the Episcopal Church, at 11 o'clock. A special train will leave the depot of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad this morning at 7½ o'clock, returning in the afternoon.

GIFT CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—At the last Gift Concert there was one prize which *every* one present drew, a capitably selected and executed programme. A similar prize will reward the audience to night, and besides this a grand scheme of prizes of all grades of value from a grand piano to a sheet of music. Look out and secure tickets.

DAY OF EXECUTION FIXED.—It will be seen that Gov. Bissell has fixed beyond all probability of respite, the day of execution for the Turkey, on whom, alive, the sun of the 31st inst., shall not set. Thanksgiving from New England seems to have passed into all the States and have become a National Holiday. There is a great propriety and much convenience to the public in appointing the same day in the different States.

WEATHER MATTERS.—After a period of almost "ethereal mildness," with the golden haze of autumn hanging over the landscape, and tempering the brightness of the sun, last evening there set in a warm and copious rainfall, welcome to all, but to some none so, if the treasures of the clouds had that extent, than to the sufferers by the severe prairie fires which nothing else can put a check to. A fire on the prairie means and involves something nowadays.

THE GREAT LAND SUIT.—The new trial of the great suit of Geo. C. Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, set down to commence this morning in the United States Court before Judge Drummond. The plaintiff, who sues to recover property of the value of three millions of dollars, is represented by Messrs. McLean, Will and other counsel. Messrs. Joy, Douglas, and other leading members of our Western bar represent the Railroad Company.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The managers and friends of the Protestant Orphan Asylum are to give a Festival for the Benefit of that noble charity, at the Cadets Assembly Rooms in Garrett Block on Friday and Saturday evenings, 11th and 12th inst.

THE HOME.—Col. E. E. Ellsworth's recording, have consented to add to the other features of one of these evenings the attractions of one of their beautiful and novel drills.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Town and County Elections.

PIRST WARD—*Official*—*Treasurer*—Boyden 625, Maher 261, Speer 18.

School Commissioner—Eberhart 627, Foss 338, Welch 24.

Surveyor—Wolcott 948, Herrenkind 42.

Town Superintendent—Tuttle 699, Wallace 356.

Assistant—Gibbs 429, Doty 558.

Ward Superintendent—Page 690, Daniels 353, Campbell 16.

Constable—Dodge 563, Russion 385, Krusemarck 36, Lyman 15.

Town Clerk—Wilber 609, Campbell 367.

Assessor—Wadham 624, Wurts 356.

Commissioner of Highways—Boggs 618, Stone 616, Hawley 604, Beers 561, Brown 367, Albee 365.

Overseers Highways—Comstock 623, Hall 620, Jennings 558, Cleary 356.

Pound Master—Kibbe 619.

School Commissioner—Eberhart 618, Foss 460.

Surveyor—Wolcott 972, Herrenkind 98, Speer 94.

THIRD WARD—*Treasurer*—Boyden 374, Maher 267.

School Commissioner—Eberhart 378, Foss 271.

Surveyor—Wolcott 568, Herrenkind —, Speer —.

FOURTH WARD—*Treasurer*—Boyden 172, Maher 270.

School Commissioner—Eberhart 187, Foss 248.

Surveyor—Wolcott 324, Herrenkind 139, Speer 17.

FIFTH WARD—*Official*—*Treasurer*—Boyden, 507; Maher, 267.

School Commissioner—Eberhart, 518; Foss, 258.

Surveyor—Wolcott, 861; Herrenkind, 121.

Town Supervisor—Throop, 537; Salisbury, 260, Assistant do—Johnson, 520; Amberg, 205.

Ward Superintendent—Bradley, 498; Tuley, 226.

Town Collector—Sleeper, 529; Morris, 223.

Town Clerk—O'Hare, 497; Holton, 199.

Commissioner of the Highways—Windoes, 516; Piper, 526; Burth, 523; Thies, 199; Cummings, 195; Donohue, 195.

Overseer of Highways—Pierce, 533; Rutter, 527; Krinman, 197; Murphy, 196; Alexander, 197.

Pound Master—Wiede, 196.

SIXTH WARD—*Treasurer*—Boyden's majority 126.

School Commissioner—Eberhart's majority 128.

SEVENTH WARD—*Treasurer*—Boyden 556, Maher 591, Speer 6.

School Commissioner—Eberhart 790, Foss 353.

Surveyor—Wolcott 799, Herrenkind 261.

EIGHTH WARD—*Treasurer*—Boyden, 316; Maher, 262.

School Commissioner—Eberhart, 341; Foss, 247.

Surveyor—Wolcott, 405; Herrenkind, 189.

NINTH WARD—*Treasurer*—Boyden, 208; Maher, 257.

School Commissioner—Eberhart, 222; Foss, 220.

Surveyor—Wolcott, 333; Herrenkind, 208.

Town Superintendent—Brown 177, Burley 224, Assistant do. Seckel 205, Schoch 229.

Ward Superintendent—A. C. Coventry 209, John S. Yopp 207, John Yopp 141.

TENTH WARD—*Treasurer*—Maher's majority 244.

BRIDGEPORT—Maher's majority 200.

THE GREAT SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—Our German born citizens are with eagerness looking forward to, as they have been for some time past very liberally preparing for the celebration of the anniversary of their great poet countryman, Frederick Schiller. Their programme covers three days, commencing with the concert of the Freie Saengerbund this evening in their new hall in Lloyd's Block, together with the entire Great Western Band. Several choruses will be sung, and overtures from Auber, Wagner, Verdi, and selections from Schubert and other German musicians will be performed by the orchestra. Immediately after the concert, a grand ball will take place.

On Thursday evening, the festival proper occurs, at Metropolitan Hall. L. Brentano delivers an address, to be followed by the performance of Romberg's musical version of Schiller's great "Song of the Bell," and other musical attractions. After these exercises are concluded, a brilliant Ball and Banquet will come off at Witkousky Hall, corner of Clark and Madison streets.

At the banquet E. Schlager will deliver an address.

On Friday evening, Schiller's master piece, "William Tell," will be played at the German House, corner of North Wells and Indiana streets. The drama will be preceded by the following programme:

Fest Musik, by Joseph Gungel; performed by 25 musicians; conducted by Mosing Bristow.

Prologue written for the festival by Caesar Butz; spoken by Fred Alwine Dremmel.

Grand Overture to "William Tell," orchestra.

Next follows the play of William Tell. The entire cast of characters, thirty-seven in number, besides a host of supernumeraries, will be brought on the stage and the hall will be elegantly decorated.

OPERATION UPON A CHILD.—A day or two since, Dr. Cadwell, of this city, performed a difficult but entirely successful surgical operation in the entire removal of an eye, the patient being a bright, intelligent little girl about eight years of age, daughter of James H. Foster, Esq., of Oshkosh, Wis., the disease being the formation of a steotomatus tumor in the orbit, by which the ball was protruded forward—a painful and serious disfigurement of the features. Chloroform was administered, and while in a state of entire unconsciousness, little Mary Frances was relieved of the disfigurement and the disease, the mass being removed in about ten minutes. It will be among the easiest appliances of the surgical art to supply an artificial eye to the empty socket, and restore to the countenance every appearance of naturalness. Dr. Cadwell has made the eye and ear and their diseases a specialty, and with such success that his patients are drawn from a wide tract of country centering in this city, seeking at his hands relief from the numerous painful affections to which these organs are subject. His rooms, on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, are a perfect museum of casts, plates and drawings illustrating the well-nigh limitless affections to the relief of which he devotes his skill. Some of these are of great rarity and value.

NEW BUILDINGS.—All over the city new building enterprises are in progress and daily inaugurated. On State street, between Lake and South Water streets a new five story store has just been commenced. The Kingsbury Block is making good progress and will with favorable weather be entirely enclosed before the cold season supervenes. Mr. Bryan's new Music Hall on the alley between Randolph and Washington, Clark and Dearborn streets, is also being pushed forward. These structures will in the next season give us two new public Halls, the former, Kingsbury Hall, being, however, of the smaller class. Mr. Bryan's Hall will be a very large and commodious audience room with every appliance for comfort and convenience. Apropos to this subject, we may add that the project of extending Metropolitan Hall will probably be carried out next season, by an addition of nearly forty feet in length making it the largest hall west of New York City.

It is not generally accepted among modest men that an investment in this class of buildings can be very remunerative, and this circumstance makes the liberality and taste of those who erect and maintain them all the more worthy of credit, since they are confessedly of large and sterling public utility and benefit.

MAGIC SOAP.—Messrs. Winning & Drake advertise this morning a new article of soap. A fair trial will convince any one that it is fully entitled to the name given it. The quickness with which it will remove dirt, grease and the foulest stains from clothes, wood, paint and other substances is truly magical. Doors, window frames, anything that is painted, however much discolored by dirt, ink, pencil marks or other thing, will be restored to the original color and freshness by a single application of this soap with a soft sponge. But its chief virtue is at the wash-tub. It is only necessary to apply the soap, place the clothes in cold water, and then rinse them. There is no labor of rubbing, and no fuel necessary to heat the water. The price, moreover, is unprecedentedly low. We have tried it, and can confidently recommend it to others.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The introductory lecture before this society will be delivered, this Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th by Prof. Rauch, M. D., at the hall of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

By order E. O. GALE, Sec'y, pro. tem.

ART MATTERS.—We are glad to know that Mr. J. H. Dwight, a young American artist, who has just completed his studies in Europe, has chosen Chicago as the scene of his future labors. Mr. Dwight will devote himself almost exclusively to portrait painting, in which he is said to excel. A visit to his studio—Room No. 20, in the new building, corner of Clark and Lake streets—will convince amateurs of his skil. Though he as yet has nothing in his easel for exhibition as the result of his labor here, the fine copies and sketches of European and Eastern scenes with which his rooms are adorned, will leave no doubt of his power and fidelity in his art. We bespeak for Mr. Dwight that encouragement which his evident talent ought everywhere to commend.

A NEW YEAR.—Children of three years old and thereabouts not unfrequently make very startling additions to the treasures of their mother tongue. One of these bright little wordmakers was heard by his mother in an upper room, creating a din as of an army of carpenters.

"Bobby, where are you?" cried the startled maternal.

"Here I am, mamma; and I hammer as fast as I can Ann."

Some of the students into the origin of words may put that down.

LITTLE MARY MCVICKER BENEFIT.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of McVicker's Theatre—announcing Little Mary's Benefit. In addition to her usual imitations of Operatic Artists this talented child is to give an aria from the Opera of Rigolette—singing the pure Italian words—the new Comedetta of "Is it a Boy or a Girl?" written fitr her, will be presented for the first time. Let the Theatre be filled.

☞ The following card failed to reach us in season to appear in yesterday's issue, and we publish it this morning, to place Mr. Welch right before his friends and neighbors:

A CARD.

Having seen this afternoon some ballots headed "People's Independent Ticket," on a part of which my name was used as the candidate for School Commissioner. I take the earliest occasion to say that such a use of myname was entirely against my wish, and without my consent.

ROBERT WELCH.

Blue Island, Nov. 7th.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ H. B. Pinkham has received the appointment of General Western Agent of the Sullivan Bleaching Co., headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Pinkham has just returned from a very successful trip South. All orders addressed to Mr. P., at Chicago, will meet with prompt attention.

PRECOCITY.—Smart boy our Jems. He says of a lady's baby known what eights o' nine Hats and Caps they keep to Loomisas, at 97 Clark street, Larmon block, he don't believe they'd go anywhere else for 'em. Not our opinion personally, nor by a little more so.

SAVED BY HIS RIGHT.—Our friend Toodles was foolish enough to take a lot of very old and shabby clothing to Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, who kept them—until the next day, when they sent them home, looking as fresh and glossy as when new, and any one who makes such a fool of himself deserves to be served the same way.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. Samuel Cowell, of Lockport, will lecture in Trinity Church this evening. The hour of service will be 7 instead of 7½ o'clock.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The preparatory meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society for the election of Officers will be held at the Highland Guard Armory, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—There is, at this time, in Chicago, an individual, who cures Epilepsy. He is, evidently, the only one who has arrived at the means. Volumes could be said regarding this matter, both of the modus and the experience of the individual. It is, however, much better that personal interviews be substituted, which can be had (free of charge) by addressing J. R. (post-paid) at the Richmond House. This, also, embraces a cure of a partial Aberration of the Mind. The best reference will be afforded. nov8-3t*

FANCY GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES.—John D. Park has just opened a fine stock of Fancy Goods, viz:

Oils, Pomades, Pomatum, Ox Marrow, Hair Tonic, Washes, of fine quality.

Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Clothes Brushes,—English and French, of the best patterns.

Nail Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Puff Boxes, Toilet Powders, Perfumes, &c.

Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, Cabas, Port Folios, Necklaces, &c.

Port Monnaies, Wallets, Purses, Cigar Cases of the most elegant styles.

Amadine, Camphor Ice, Rouge, Carmine Powder and other Cosmetics.

Rose Goods, Hair Pins, Head Dresses, Belt Buckles, Elastics, Head Nets, &c.

Cork Screws, Tablets, Bracelets, Brooches, Tea Bells, Fans in endless variety.

☞ Remember the place, John D. Park, No. 194 Lake street. nov831

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXHIBITION.—The citizens of Chicago are hereby informed that an exhibition for best samples of Butter and Cheese from the dairies of this State, will be given at 96 State street, on the 9th and 10th of November. After the exhibition, the same will be sold by FOLSOM DOREETT. nov7-2t

☞ An item of interest to every lady visiting this city: The largest stock and greatest variety of Millinery shown by any one concern may be seen at Wamsley & Hueston's, 41 and 43 Clark street. nov7-4t

PIANO FORTES.—Just received a fine assortment of first Premium Pianos from the manufactory of Boardman, Gray & Co., and other New York manufactories. For sale or to rent on the most favorable terms by W. W. Kimball No. 99 South Clark street. nov7-4t

☞ All collectors and solicitors for Wholesale Houses in the interior of this and the adjoining States, will find it to their advantage to drop a line to P. O. Box 1820, for extra employment. nov5-6t

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17-2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake st. nov27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Conserviates La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejor De las Habanas!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 85 South Clark street. Try them.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. N. H. Sorenck, Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN and Miss MARY ANN ASHTON.

DIED.

On Monday, the 7th instant, of Scarlet Fever, FANNY E. AIKIN, daughter of Charles M. and Henrietta Aikin; aged two years and ten months.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
We are receiving a splendid assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Consisting in part of
Russian Sable, Mink, Stone Martin and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.
Also a large Stock of Low Priced Furs.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS, GLOVES.
Wolf, Bear, Gen-ett, Tiger Cat, Raccon and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured expressly for us, and in the best possible manner. An examination of our stock is solicited by
BARNETT & HAMMOND,
nov3-20t-7m-16cp 192

Press & Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The Spirit of another year, freighted with its manifold blessings, is about to depart. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Governor of the Great Republic of the Union,

Thank the good year has not been one of unalloyed happiness to our citizens, yet its blessings have been so numerous, so abiding, and so great, that our hearts should yield spontaneously, the most devout, and cheerful gratitude for that Power from whom bounty all these blessings flow.

During the year, many especial favors have enjoyed. Peace, with all its [illegible] and a rich measure of general prosperity, has been vouchsafed to us and other nations, we may justly [illegible] the Great Arbiter of our destinies.

Now, therefore, I, [illegible] Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby appoint THURSDAY the 30th day of November, next, as a day to be observed, and observed, as a day of grateful thanksgiving and prayer.

For that day, let us lay aside all our ordinary cares, and unite in giving praise and thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the blessings we enjoy.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at Springfield, Illinois, this 6th day of November, 1859.

WM. H. RISSELL, Gov. Ill.

O. M. HATCH, Sec'y of State.

WHO'S AFRAID?

Americans are so accustomed to radicalism of all sorts and to the outbreaks which sometimes follow doctrine, that they apprehend no danger from the efforts of reformers by peaceable, or revolutionists by bloody, means. Here and there a man or a party sets up the bawl that our political and social fabric is about to be submerged; but as the journals are always to be traced back to a desire for personal notoriety or partisan advantage, they are little heeded. But, a foreigner without knowledge of our institutions and the license which is permitted to a Democratic form of government, if set down in our midst to-day, would write to his European friends in a week that the government was about to be overthrown, that society would resolve itself back into its original elements, and that anarchy would prevail. Think of what the past few weeks have brought about. An attempt to revolutionize a sovereign State—an attempt confined to a few men it is true, but so determined, desperate and alarming that the Federal power was evoked to put it down. Following on the heels of it came the irrepressible utterances of the Southern newspaper press which has loudly called upon the people of the South to band together, dissolve the Union and set up a government of their own. Its labors have been well seconded by the men of the North, of whom William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips are the most distinguished representatives. While the fire-eaters have cried out for the whites to rush to arms, their colaborers of the other extreme, have publicly proclaimed in words surcharged with bitterness and hate, that insurrection of the blacks and, of course, the indiscriminate massacre of the whites, were things to be prayed for and worked for to the end. In public meetings and in the press, the most diabolical sentiments are uttered without challenge; and criminations and recriminations involving the reputation and fidelity of a large number of our public men—Senators, Governors, and other distinguished officials—are indulged in without stint or limit. At a recent election in a large commercial city, the municipality was in the hands of a lawless and bloody mob, and human life for the day was of less consequence than the life of a dog. A hostile expedition directed against a neighboring people with whom we are at peace is organized in another commercial port, and though broken up by the action of the government, the offenders against the laws are suffered to go free and unpunished. A Senator in Congress, a man of rare courage and unimpeachable fidelity, is made the object of a nefarious conspiracy, and dies in a duel, sacrificed to political hatred and vengence. Numerous acts of piracy at which the government winks and a sincerity of the people approve, are committed by the landing of cargoes of slaves upon our shores... The work of agitation, meanwhile, goes briskly on, and new fuel is added to the flame which already burns so fiercely and so high. To our foreigner such a succession of events would be of astonishing import. In Europe they would betoken revolution and civil war. But who's afraid? Such is the universal confidence in the stability and necessity of our institutions, that all are as well content as if the Millenium had dawned. Dissolution of the Union is not dreamed as among human possibilities. Insurrection is laughed at except by those who have political capital to make or hate to gratify by seeing a rebellion crowned with success. The most treasonable and inflammatory appeals, whether from the North or South, fall without weight or force upon the ears of hearers. Trade goes on unchecked. Public credit, the touchstone of public opinion, is daily rising in the face of these untoward events; and he who should shape his business plans or social habits by any fear of impending political disturbance would be hooted at as a fool.

We are believers in the "irrepressible conflict"; but we believe quite as sincerely that the confidence of the Americans in the flexibility and strength of their system of popular rule, is not misplaced; that perfect freedom of the press and of speech and that weak restraints upon individual or associate action, are clearly compatible with public peace and security. We have no apprehension that the evil to follow present events, or any events which are foreshadowed, will be comparable with the good which to us as a nation will be wrought out. Hence we have no inclination to give heed to that wildest of all apprehensions, which some of our Democratic friends indulge, that the triumph of the Republicans in 1860 will be the signal for the dissolution of the Union and the incoming of anarchy and blood. Of all bosh, that is the most ridiculous!

JUSTICE TO JOHN BROWN.

The Pottawatomie Massacre.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I read in your issue of this morning, in connection with a merited flagellation of G. W. Brown, of the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*, a tacit admission that John Brown executed the Pottawatomie massacre of May 26, 1856, in which five of Buford's ruffians came to their death. Brown related the circumstances to me in the fall of 1856, substantially as it was given in the Times and Tribune, but said expressly and unequivocally *that he had no hand in the killing of the men who were found dead*, DANCER BY INFERENCE. I gathered from the conversation which I had with him at that time, that he told some of his acquaintances that the five ruffians had come into the neighborhood in pursuance of an oath to take his (Brown's) life, and that they (the acquaintances) forestalled the death in the manner already known, without Brown's knowledge. It believe that Brown would not tell a lie; I believe he even whitens Gov. Wise's emphatic endorsement of his truthfulness. So it appears that Mr. G. W. Brown was as false in his subject matter as he was mean and malicious in his intentions. * *

[The writer of the above is an old resident and well known citizen of Chicago, whose word would be instantly taken among those who know him as against the oath of the *Herald of Freedom* man.—EDS. PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

New York Election.

The New York State election took place yesterday. The Democrats made a desperate effort to elect their ticket. Old Bruen and the "irrepressible conflict" were harped on day and night; and if those scare-crows frightened away any weak-minded persons from the support of the Republican ticket the Democracy had their vote spread to catch them. The *Argus* and other Know-Nothing papers played into their hands and submitted their vote and influence to indoor ni tenny of the late American organization as possible to support the Democratic ticket. The Know Nothing State Convention nominated half of the Republican, and half of the Democratic State ticket, but its leaders, with the Bonekraas of the *Express*, at their head, worked hard to transfer the American vote over to all the Democratic candidates and thereby insure the defeat of all the Republicans.

From the figures below it will be seen that if the Cotton Know-Nothings were successful in transferring the rank and file of the Americans over to the Black Democracy the Republicans must think not hardly have escaped defeat. The Americans have polled a "Banner of Light" in New York for some years, on the popular vote. At the State election in 1856 the following was the result:

Parker, Democrat	195,616
Brooks, American	124,970
United Democratic and American vote	320,586
Gov King, Republican, received	276,004
Majority over Republican	44,582

The State election last fall resulted as follows:

Parker, Democrat	209,497
Sutherara, American	33,643
Democratic and American vote	243,140
Anti-Republican majority	43,240

It will be seen that Parker's vote in 1858, is 32,000 larger than in 1856, and that the Know-Nothings dwindled to less than half during the same time—showing very plainly where the Democrats obtained their recruits. The intention of the Brookses and other Border Ruffians to make Know-Nothings, and so deliver over the remains of the late American organization of the same party.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY.

On the 10th of January last the Anglo-Saxon race celebrated the Burns centenary throughout the world. On the 13th of April the lovers of music in all Christendom observed the hundredth return of the day on which Handel died, with reproductions of his immortal Oratorios and with other appropriate solemnities. To-morrow, (November 10th, 1859), the Germans in America, in England, in Fatherland and elsewhere, come together to pay their homage to the memory of SCHILLER—the peer of Burns both in the noble humanity and the subtle alchemy of his poesy, and the equal of Handel in the grand harmony which filled his soul. Let us, the American admirers of Schiller, join in the ceremonies which pay a nation's respect to the memory of one of nature's kings.

We need not reproduce the life of Frederick Schiller in minute detail. He was born at Marbach, Wurtemberg, Nov. 10th, 1759. His father was an army surgeon, afterwards superintendent of an orchard belonging to the Duke of Wurtemberg. His early education was derived from the Protestant Bible and from the homely teachings of his parents and the village pastor. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a private school, a sort of educational prison, founded by the Duke of Wurtemberg to develop certain theories he had conceived relative the training of juveniles. Schiller complained bitterly of his incarceration in the "Charles School," both during his confinement and in after life. He was put through a regular course of law and medicine. Poetry and other light literature was contraband at this school, yet the works of Klopstock, Goethe, Lessing and Shakspeare were somehow smuggled into the room of young Schiller. Shakspeare kindled within him a passion for the drama, and at the age of eighteen he produced the play of the *Robbers*. It is sufficient praise of this work to say that it is regularly performed on the English and American, as well as the German stage to this day. Its faults are only such as were inseparable from a mind of Schiller's years long before it knew anything of them within its grated cell," as the poet afterwards remarked in criticising his own performance. Meanwhile, the school had been transferred to Stuttgard—Schiller still in his own cell. After the production of the *Robbers* the Duke laid a command on the young poet to publish nothing thenceforth except *medical works!* Having left the school without permission to assist in putting the *Robbers* on the stage, he was placed under arrest, and during his detention he conceived the idea of his "*Cabals and Loves*" and the *Conspiracy of Fiesco*. After a long and painful struggle between his feelings of duty to the Duke and his parents, and the strivings of the muses, he fled under an assumed name to *Frankenau*. Here he finished his *Fiesco*, and *Cabals and Loves*. In 1782, at the age of twenty-four, he went to Manheim where he commenced his *Don Carlos* and *Maria Stuart*. The latter superb composition was one of Isobel's favorite plays, and was produced by her in this country four years ago, with great success. Schiller went thence to Leipsic, then to Dresden, then to Weimar, and afterwards to Jena, where he was tendered the chair of philosophy in the University, partly through the influence of Goethe. These and, between whom the first place in German literature is cast, met in 1788, and became fast friends. The funeral of Schiller in 1805, found no more sincere mourner than the author of *Faust*. From 1787 to the period of his death Schiller's life was one of uncommon industry. His works, though voluminous, all bear the impress of his wonderful genius. As poet, dramatist, historian, and lecturer on philosophy, the poetic inspiration, the sagacity of his judgment and the grandeur of his thoughts are equally distinguished. Besides the works already enumerated he enriched the literature of his country with the *Ghostseer*, *Wallenstein's Camp*, the *Bride of Messina*, the *Maid of Orleans*, and the great tragedy of *William Tell*. His principal histories? works are the History of the Thirty Years War—a narrative as fascinating as a romance—the Revolt of the Netherlands, Historical Memoirs from the Twelfth Century to the most recent Times, and one volume of a History of Remarkable Revolutions and Conspiracies. He is perhaps more widely known, however, by his lyrical poems, his ballads, and his sonnets to Laura. The *Lay of the Bell*, (which is a part of the programme of to-morrow's celebration in this city), is known the world over. His correspondence with Goethe and Humboldt are among the most interesting of his works. Many of Schiller's productions have found able translators in England and America. Coleridge translated his *Wallenstein*; Bolwer his poems and ballads, Holm his Thirty Years' War and Revolt of the Netherlands, and Carlyle has reproduced some of his tragedies. Schiller himself translated Shakspeare's *Macbeth* and Racine's *Phaedra*, and adapted them to the German stage. He died at Weimer, May 9, 1805, only 46 years old, and all Germany mourned for him.

Whether Schiller or Goethe occupy the first place in German literature, Schiller unquestionably has the first place in the hearts of his countrymen. He was one of the *people* in his birth, in his life, in all his writings, and in his death. The patent of nobility conferred upon him three years before his death, detracted nothing from his sterling democracy. He was a model of unaffected honesty and truth. In the everyday walk of life he told how noble man may be. His poems, dramas and histories breathe the spirit of liberty, equality, fraternity. Virtue, heroism, patriotism and independence are enshrined in the name of Schiller. His works are the pride of the palace and the consolation of the cottage, wherever the German language is known. We close this imperfect notice with a quotation from his great critic and admirer, Thomas Carlyle:

"In another age this Schiller will stand forth in the foremost rank of the master spirits of his century, and be admitted to a place among the chosen of all centuries. His works, his memory of what he did and was, will rise like one like a towering landmark in the solitude of the past, when distance shall have diverted into invisibility, the lesser people that encompassed him, and hid him from the nearer beholder. It seemed to him that he was destined to be tossed upon the waters, and could find it after many days; that when the noise of all conquerors, and demagogues, and political reformers had quite died away, some tone of heavenly wisdom that had dwelt even in him, might still linger among men, and acknowledged as heavenly and priceless, whether all his air-ship, whereby though dead, he would yet speak, and his spirit would live throughout all generations, when the syllables that once formed his name, had passed into forgetfulness forever. We are told that he was in the highest degree philanthropic and humane, and often said that he had no deeper wish than to see all men happy. What was still more, he strove in his public and private capacity, to the utmost for that end—honest, merciful, disinterested, in all times and; and for the great duty laid on him, no man was more unwearidly ardent. It was his evening song and morning prayer." He lived for it and he died for it, sacrificing, in the words of Goethe, his life itself to this delineating of life."

The programme of the Schiller celebration in this city to-morrow will be found in our advertising columns. The musical entertainment will no doubt attract a large number of our citizens of American birth. The oration will be delivered (in German we suppose) by Mr. L. Brentano, an eloquent speaker, and prominent in 1849, as provisional President or Dictator of Baden. A poem, written for this occasion by a gentleman in London, will be delivered by Mr. H. Binder.

Douglas's Last Manifesto.

The *National Era* closes a review of Senator Douglas's last letter in reply to Judge Black, as follows:

This is the same old story—the same blatant assertions of Popular Sovereignty, merely designed to amuse the masses, but accompanied by admissions fatal to his theory. Mr. Douglas admits that, after all, the Territories are not in any sense sovereign, and that they can exercise only such legislative power as they may regard as the Constitution, as construed by the Supreme Court, concedes to them! He admits plainly and explicitly the correctness of the Dred Scott case, which declares that slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, and that neither Congress nor the inhabitants can exclude it! Could any form of words involve greater absurdity than Mr. Douglas's boast of Popular Sovereignty, followed by these admissions?

Democratic Efforts to Carry New York.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows:

Great interest is felt in the coming election in New York. The President has directed that all the members of the Cabinet should write letters to that State, placing the responsibility of the Harper's Ferry tragedy upon the Republican party—an experiment which may or may not be successful. The Governor Seward and Mr. Giddings, and some other of the leaders of the Republican party, have indulged themselves in violent expressions against the South for years past is true, but that the masses of the Republican party sympathise with the movements of Brown is, in my opinion, a calumny quite as great as the charge that that event was the result of the labors of any considerable body of men.

It is also singular that the very organs that were so horror-stricken when the murder of Broderick was charged upon the Administration party now seek to fasten the odium of the Harper's Ferry tragedy upon a large portion of the American people. In my opinion, this method of the Globe's, Intelligencer's and Union's, if administered by others, will not run so easily upon the stomachs of the people of the Empire State, if proffered by such bungling doctors as the President's constitutional advisers.

Assault on Senator Doolittle's Wife and Daughter.

The Racine (Wisconsin) *Advocate* has the following notice of a daring attempt upon the wife and daughter of United States Senator Doolittle:

"As Mrs. J. R. Doolittle and Miss Doolittle were returning in a carriage from Kenosha, last Saturday evening, when about two miles north of the city, in the woods, they observed a man of suspicious appearance in advance, and, hastening the horse, he made a spring at the reins, but without grasp, he says, being able to catch hold of the carriage, but the horse, a spirited one, answered the lash, and left the fellow where all his plans failed. The man was Irish, and though he followed them at the top of his speed for about half a mile, not once came within a few feet of grasping the carriage. The evening was so far advanced as to make it impossible to recognize the features of the man, or describe his clothing."

Fond Chippewas Chief.

We learn from Mr. George B. Day, of Silver Creek, Wright County, that Kah-gah-be-ka-gon, (Shooting Bird,) a Chippewa Chief, went to Shakopee last week to bury the hatchet and smoke the pesce pipe once more with his Sioux brothers. He is the old Chief who visited Washington last year. The success of his mission is not known, but on his return to the Upper Mississippi, when between Clearwater and Minne Prairie, Stearns County, he was surprised by 150 Sioux in ambush, and the four braves were shot and scalped—the Chief alone making good his retreat towards Crow Wing.—*St. Antony News.*

Received to Hang Brown.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by Governor Wise's son, says that no Northern influence, whether Democratic or Republican, can save Old Brown from being hung. Virginia is bound to have his blood in order to strike terror into the fanatics of the North.

Another correspondent says:

The extravagant love made for a horse at the battle of Bosworth, has been more than overdone in the efforts for the pardon of Brown. The Governor and Council, in the new order to the Executive of Virginia for an unjustifiable exercise of Executive clemency.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says in an article which the *Enquirer* reproduces:

The Governor of Virginia, whose energetic, patriotic and prudent conduct in regard to the Harper's Ferry outrage commands universal approval, is in the daily receipt of a large number of letters from Abolitionists in various States, threatening his life, threatening the renewal of the attempts to those of Brown if Governor Wise does not pardon the miscreant same party.

These letters speak of the increasing number of the Abolitionists, of their ability to perform what they threaten, and of the "murderous spirit" with which the progress of Brown's trial, and the language of one of them—with which they watch the progress of Brown's trial. They speak up generously with holding out to the Governor great popularity at the North, if he will deal leniently with the criminals. From all quarters in the Northern and Western States these letters come written in every variety and style of penmanship; but all breathing threats of rescue or of vengeance, in case Brown and his followers are executed.

The *Enquirer* referring to this says:

Many of the letters are given anonymously, and their appeal through the fears of personal violence, but the most of them appeal to the magnanimity, the kind-heartedness, and *the smiles* of the Executive.

The *Enquirer* concludes:

This effort to defeat the end of justice implies a fear of the fanatics on the part of those who urge this strange request. Let Virginia show that there is no occasion to fear the miscreants the execution of Brown may excite to rashness and folly, we desire to be left to our own course for similar cases in the future.

Virginia will execute Brown and his associates, and feels herself able to meet all the consequences that may arise from the act.

The Ohio U. S. Marshal.

The papers in Ohio are roasting Mat. Johnson, U. S. Marshall of the Northern district of that State, on the gridiron of public scorn. He is the same individual who made himself so conspicuous in the Oberlin persecutions. His last exploit was at Harper's Ferry, where he wormed a confession out of Copeland. He held an inquisition on the terrified negro, who with death staring him in the face, and subject to all the mean ingenuity of this professional doughface, was naturally willing to answer in whatever way would save his life. What Johnson was after was to get the scared darkey to implicate such Republicans in Ohio as he might name. But, although Johnson framed the questions and wrote down the answers to suit himself, all he succeeded in extorting was, that he pays Copeland says Ralph and Samuel Plumb of Oberlin, gave him $15 to bear his expenses to join old Brown, (which the Plumbs deny), and that a woman in Cleveland knew that he was going to Virginia to help Old Brown run off slaves. This is all the information the dirty our pretends to have bullied out of the shivering negro. But it is not the Republican papers alone which are indignant at the conduct of this Federal pimp. The following appeared in the organ of the Ohio Democracy, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of last Friday:

U. S. MARSHAL JOHNSON AND HIS NEGRO CONFESSION.

[We published, the other day, what purported to be the confession of the negro Copeland *to one Mat. Johnson, U. S. Marshal of Northern Ohio. The confession should be received with caution.*] As Governor Wise said, the Canada negro is a miserable coward, and, no doubt, told what he thought would be plausible to the party pumping him. But there is another circumstance, which, more than the beggar's character of the negro, should make us receive this confession with doubt, and that is, *the character of the man who wormed it out of him and gave it to the world.* There is enough proof of an authentic and undoubted character to show the complicity of Abolition priests with the Harper's Ferry movement, without resorting to what may be wormed out of a negro scared almost to death at the prospect of the gallows, and especially when written down, not by the negro himself, but by such a person as Johnson.

State Insurrection at the South.

The late Harper's Ferry affair has revived the recollection of previous plots to produce insurrections among slaves in Southern States. These plots, however, have all been easily crushed. The Charleston plot in 1822, was the late affair made known to the Secretary of War.

The ringleader of the plot bore the name of Denmark Vesey. He was a free mulatto, cunning, bold, artful, and possessed a talent of influencing negroes, which he applied with great dexterity. The negroes, long indulged, held secret meetings, some of which were professedly religious, and the exhorters among them participated in them. They could not be said to complain of oppression, for many of them were treated and even petted servants in the households of their masters, carrying the keys and enjoying the largest liberty compatable with their situation; yet they planned one of the most diabolical plots of blood and murder that ever stained the annals of insurrection. The progress of the plot, the defection of the negroes and free hoiders was fearful and frightful in the disclosures. It was in evidence that the plan was to murder the unsuspecting white male the desirable females to their own brutish uses, burn the city and in the midst of the panic and conflagration seize the ships in port and push for the island of St. Domingo. One of the praying negroes, smitten probably by his conscience, for he had been greatly indulged in the plots and respectable family of his master, gave the clue to the conspiracy, and after a long and full trial, some thirty or forty were sentenced to death, which sentence was thoroughly carried into execution by hanging.

The Young Man Coppie.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1859.

Everybody is anxious to learn all possible particulars relative to the participants in the Harper's Ferry affair, and I am willing to contribute my mite of information.

The young man Coppie (improperly printed Coppie) is a native of this place, where he resided until seven years ago, when he went to Iowa. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was provided with a home in the family of a benevolent Quaker, a friend of the Coppie family, who were also Quakers. He was raised at this place some two or three years, exhibiting during that time such evidences of a depraved and vicious nature, that the Quaker could not feel it his duty to befriend him further, and turned him loose.

After a few more years spent in various places, he at last went to Iowa, where he remained until the commencement of troubles in Kansas, when he emigrated to that Territory, returning again to Iowa after a year's residence. Those who knew him in Iowa after he had attained to manhood, informs me that he enjoyed the reputation of a reckless, daring fellow, possessing much more courage and fortitude than principle. After the cessation of the troubles in Kansas he returned to Brown in running off slaves from Missouri. Some two years since he passed through this place on his way east, as he said, and spent several days here with his former acquaintances. It is probable that he was then on his way to join Brown.

Democratic Efforts to Carry New York.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows:

Great interest is felt in the coming election in New York. The President has directed that all the members of the Cabinet should write letters to that State, placing the responsibility of the Harper's Ferry tragedy upon the Republican party—an experiment which may or may not be successful. The Governor Seward and Mr. Giddings, and some other of the leaders of the Republican party, have indulged themselves in violent expressions against the South for years past is true, but that the masses of the Republican party sympathise with the movements of Brown is, in my opinion, a calumny quite as great as the charge that that event was the result of the labors of any considerable body of men.

It is also singular that the very organs that were so horror-stricken when the murder of Broderick was charged upon the Administration party now seek to fasten the odium of the Harper's Ferry tragedy upon a large portion of the American people. In my opinion, this method of the Globe's, Intelligencer's and Union's, if administered by others, will not run so easily upon the stomachs of the people of the Empire State, if proffered by such bungling doctors as the President's constitutional advisers.

Assault on Senator Doolittle's Wife and Daughter.

The Racine (Wisconsin) *Advocate* has the following notice of a daring attempt upon the wife and daughter of United States Senator Doolittle:

"As Mrs. J. R. Doolittle and Miss Doolittle were returning in a carriage from Kenosha, last Saturday evening, when about two miles north of the city, in the woods, they observed a man of suspicious appearance in advance, and, hastening the horse, he made a spring at the reins, but without grasp, he says, being able to catch hold of the carriage, but the horse, a spirited one, answered the lash, and left the fellow where all his plans failed. The man was Irish, and though he followed them at the top of his speed for about half a mile, not once came within a few feet of grasping the carriage. The evening was so far advanced as to make it impossible to recognize the features of the man, or describe his clothing."

Fond Chippewas Chief.

We learn from Mr. George B. Day, of Silver Creek, Wright County, that Kah-gah-be-ka-gon, (Shooting Bird,) a Chippewa Chief, went to Shakopee last week to bury the hatchet and smoke the pesce pipe once more with his Sioux brothers. He is the old Chief who visited Washington last year. The success of his mission is not known, but on his return to the Upper Mississippi, when between Clearwater and Minne Prairie, Stearns County, he was surprised by 150 Sioux in ambush, and the four braves were shot and scalped—the Chief alone making good his retreat towards Crow Wing.—*St. Antony News.*

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Later from the Gold Mines.

Progress of Mining—Winter Quarters—The First Duel—Fatal Affray, Etc.

[From the Mountain News, Oct. 8th.]

THE MINES.—At the Gregory Mines a few leads and gulches are still worked with as much success as ever, and some are paying much better.

Dr. Middleton, who has recently returned from the South Park and Tarryall diggings, reports the miners as doing exceedingly well. There has been no falls of snow, but it remained on the ground but a short time, and up to the time of his departure the weather was fine for out-door operations.

Messrs. Heffner, Cooper and McLain discovered gold in the Clay County lead on the 5th of July, began work on the first week in August, have averaged eight hands working since that time, (five beside themselves) and have taken out $9,648, at an expense for hands, provisions, tools, &c., of about $2,000; quit work for the season on the Old of October. They took out last week in four and a half days $903, being the best week's work of the season. Largest yield in one day, $250. Very least day's work, $40. They have reached in their mine a depth of sixty-four feet; at thirty feet they drifted one hundred feet on the lead. Their mine is steadily increasing in richness.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.—Nearly *all* who design returning to the States this fall, have set out on their journey—a few, however, are still leaving daily for the Platte route. Most of those who remain have left the mountains, and are concentrating in the various towns of the valley, where improvements are being made with wonderful rapidity. Auraria and Denver are, of course, growing most, but there is much doing in St. Vrain, Boulder, Arapahoe, Golden Gate, Golden City, Burlin, Colorado, Mountain City and Russellville. Many settlements are also springing up in the fertile valleys bordering the various streams and in the foothills. Farms enclosed, and an immense quantity of hay saved for winter feed for stock. Considerable numbers, however, are preparing to winter in the mountain districts, for which purpose they have laid in large supplies, and built extra warm winter quarters. As yet and the South have been more successful. All say that the season is now more favorable and the yield of gold larger in proportion to the hands employed, than at any previous time this year.

A number have set out within the last few days for the new diggings on the Bayou Salado and Little Bear, reported as in the vicinities of wintering there. Some two hundred men have not yet left that vicinity, so that there is a prospect of a very considerable community spending the winter in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains.

THE FIRST DUEL.—On account of previous difficulties, W. F. McClure sent a message by his friend John C. Moore, to R. E. Whitsitt, on the evening of the 18th inst., requesting a hostile meeting, which was promptly accepted by Mr. Whitsitt, through his friend, Chas. A. Lawrence; and it was agreed between the respective seconds that the meeting should occur the next evening at 5 o'clock P. M., at a point on Cherry Creek about one mile from Denver City; that the weapon's should be Colt's revolvers, at sixty steps, and the duelists should be ten paces; one shot, to be fired between the words one and three.

Before the time appointed, both parties were on the ground. Mr. Whitsitt was accompanied by his second, C. A. Lawrence; M. C. Fisher and Dr. A. F. Peck. Mr. McClure was attended by his friends, Messrs. Holton, Judge Wagoner and Dr. Drake McDowell. The ground was chosen and measured and the principals took their positions, whereupon Sheriff of Arapahoe County made his appearance upon the ground and attempted to put a stop to the affair, summoning the crowd present to act as a posse in the preservation of the peace, failing in which, the principals were handed their pistols, and the word given by Mr. Lawrence. The parties fired nearly simultaneously, and for a few moments remained their position, when Mr. McClure recoiled a step and said to his second and surgeon, who had approached him, "I am hit." Mr. Whitsitt was uninjured.

Mr. McClure's wound was immediately examined by his surgeon, when it was found that he had received his opponent's ball in his right groin, thence passing obliquely and downward and lodging in the left thigh directly under the skin.

The parties then returned to town.

The following day the ball was extracted from Mr. McClure's wound, since which, he has been doing well, and there is no doubt of his early recovery.

AMUSEMENTS.—Sam Hunter's benefit drew an overflowing house at the Apollo Hall on Saturday evening last. The entertainment was decidedly the best of the season.

Last night Tom Thorne took a benefit. He drew a large house and materially increase his former popularity. He is a favorite.

On Saturday evening next, that charming lady, Miss L. Wakely, takes a benefit, on which occasion she plays the part of "Lucy Ashton the bride," and the amusing farce of "The Stanless Twins." The company will be supported by an imposing array of theatrical volunteers. A rich treat and a crowded house may be expected. Secure your seats early.

Reed's Theatre was first opened on Monday evening last, by the Varieties Company, who gave a highly popular entertainment. The house was full to overflowing, many being unable to obtain seats. The same bill will be exhibition on Tuesday evening to a full house.

Their next entertainment will be given on Saturday evening. *See small bills.*

NEGRO STEALING.—Mr. Hayden and sisters will give a select ball at the Apollo Hall to-morrow evening. Let lovers of the amusement attend.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Our last paper had hardly left the press on Thursday last, when a most terrible and fatal affray occurred on the opposite side of the street from our office, between Oliver Davis and W. J. Lewis, colored, the former a baker and the latter a blacksmith. Pais shot Davis, killing him instantly. The former, after an investigation, was honorably acquitted, he having acted only in self-defence.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—On Saturday last Messrs. Mize and Solomon started a train of six wagons, loaded with provisions, &c., for the new diggings on the Blue Fork of the Colorado. These wagons are regular prairie freighters, and each carry about two tons. This is but the beginning of the immense outfitting business which another year will see springing up at this place for the mountain mining regions.

The idea that the Rocky Mountains can only be penetrated in a few places and at long intervals is fast being dissipated. They are accessible at almost every point, not only with animals, but with heavily laden wagons.

RELIGIOUS.—Second quarterly meeting of this mission will commence at the house of Rev. J. Adriance, on Saturday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at which Rev. Owen will be preaching by the Rev. G. W. Fisher. Sabbath morning, at 10½ A. M., love feast at the same place. 10½ o'clock preaching by Rev. J. Adriance, in Auraria Hall, after which a collection will be taken up, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered.

The Transatlantic Balloon.

Progress of the Intrepid—Remarkable Appearance of the Balloon—Preparations for the Voyage—Excitement Abroad, &c.

The grand transatlantic balloon project proceeds successfully, and the interest felt in it is manifested by the thousands of visitors that daily flock to the grounds where the City of New York is exhibiting. The grand exhibition, which was suspended yesterday on account of the high winds, which rendered the partially inflated balloon dangerous, was resumed to-day. The balloon is about one-third inflated, and presents the appearance of a huge yellow pumpkin, rising and falling with the earthquake shocks. Some few enquiries are made as to when it will be completed, but the vast majority of the visitors are content to see it as it is. Many Europeans have come over from Europe to see the balloon, and the interest felt in it is by no means confined to this country. The London papers have given it a great deal of notice, and the Paris papers have published full descriptions of it. The Emperor of France has sent a special agent to examine it, and the Queen of England has also sent a representative to see it. Many of the visitors to-day were from Canada, and they all expressed themselves highly pleased with the exhibition. The balloon is now inflated to the extent of 1,000,000 cubic feet, and when completed will contain 1,200,000 cubic feet. The car is now being constructed, and will be completed in a few days. The balloon will be inflated to-morrow, and the public will be admitted as usual.—*New York Herald.*

Campaign Against Western Indians.

The Mesilla correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of Oct. 21st, says:

We are at last to have a campaign against the Indians. Major Brown, with a hundred and fifty of the regiment of Mounted Rifles are *en route* for the San Pedro River, where they will be reinforced by fifty more, and a force of sixty Texans, under Capt. Ewell. The command will probably be concentrated under Col. Reeve, Capt. Elliott, Lieut. Lord and Capt. McNeil, are the other officers. An vigorous campaign north of the Gila will be made to bring the red devils to a proper sense of their position, and give some security to the property of our farmers and mining companies. Three years in succession families have attempted to settle the San Pedro, but have been each year driven away by the Apaches.

The Santa Fe correspondent of the same paper says:

A scout of 300 men has been ordered out against the Copper Mine Apaches, who are very troublesome. Maj. Fry, Paymaster, is ordered to take post at Santa Fe. Maj. Longstreet will be stationed at Albuquerque. Col. Fauntleroy has taken command of the district, and Gen. Bonneville will probably take post at Albuquerque.

A VISIT TO JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY.—Rev. T. W. Higginson, of this city, has just returned from a visit to the family of Capt. John Brown, in New York, near Lake Champlain, opposite Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Brown and four of her surviving children, three daughters and one son. She is a second wife, and has been the mother of twenty children. Brown had eight children by a previous wife, making twenty in all. Eight of the twenty are now living. Mrs. Brown accompanied by Mr. Higginson, on his return, and he went with her in the train to Boston, where the old lady stopped at Fitchburg. She will leave to-day for Virginia, having telegraphed to Gov. Wise for permission to visit her husband in prison.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy, 4th.*

☞ The number of deaths in St. Louis for the week ending November 5th was 104; viz: 71 white males, 18 white females, 1 free colored, 12 male slaves, 2 female slaves.

A Mean Man.

It takes a New York merchant to cipher out the depth of the value of a downright, downright, genuine meanness. There are so many mean men nowadays that as extra crop of any other sort is not looked for during the present season, I shall not be disappointed in the least if, by night some of your readers—even if we should happen to be a reader ourselves—do not report to us the case in point, don't be frightened. The case is on hand, only let me tell you, it is a corker, and he regularly carries to the New York market.

He is a man who always expects to pay his debts at the rate of 90 cents to the dollar—charging the merchant he owes one per cent. for "exchange on New York."

He always expects the house he deals with to furnish him with all the new packing-boxes he needs, free of charge.

He always expects, as he is "liberal over," that either a cost or draw pattern, a pair of boots, a hat, or pen-knife, will be presented to him at least once a year.

He always expects to be behind-time in the payment of his bills at least twenty or thirty days, and then to be "offended" if interest is charged.

He always expects to get his goods a "little cheaper" than any other man, as he has always been a "great friend to the house."

He always thinks that the goods he wants are very undesirable, are going out of fashion, or are a little damaged, and therefore should be sold to him at "something off."

He always has faith in his own statements, but don't believe anything that is said to him by anybody else, unless it is demonstrated.

He always feels his "goods short" on his arrival home, and makes claim on at least every other bill purchased. Whether or not he "measures loose," counts carelessly, has a long yard stick, or a big thumb we cannot say.

He always forgets the injunction, "Mind your own business," and is forever meddling with the affairs of his neighbors.

He always is troubled at the prosperity of those around him, and unless he can be "a little ahead" of everybody he pines and frets continually.

He always will take advantage of "peculiar circumstances" to promote his own interests, however damaging they may be to others.

He always thinks he is the "best man in town," and therefore no other is entitled to distinguished consideration.

He always finds so many *other* mean men in his vicinity that he is forever discouraged in his noble efforts to elevate the standard of mercantile character.

He always forgets to inclose a postage-stamp when writing a letter to a friend, asking information on a mat

Special Notices.

☞ Fact Number One.—That Chrisadelph's Hemstitch Dye has recently been obtained by Dr. Chilton, 354 first Chemist in America. Its peculiarities the Dye absolutely unfailing to the Hair or Skin.

FACT NUMBER TWO.

The Hemstitch Dye is instantaneous in its effects; produces the blackest color, which is indistinguishable from that of nature, and actually strengthens and invigorates the hair. This fact is understood by connoisseurs exclusively.

FACT NUMBER THREE.

The sales of the Dye have increased two hundred per cent. in one year, and every responsible druggist and hair dresser finds it necessary to keep it as a standard article. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers, Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. oct4-1mos&w

☞ The history of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed by its use of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Stomach Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, places it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that had taken place in the medical world. The same in which Bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintance and prove to their own satisfaction what they are not less ready to proclaim to others as well as

A. C. RAYMOND.

RAILROAD HOUSE, Nov. 20, 1858.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Having had the misfortune of my hair, from the effects of the Chemical it was induced to procure some preparation for the restoration of my hair is now thick and glossy, and my old gentlemen are beginning to be

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Mr. J. K. Bragg, is the publisher for Cincinnati, and is the Orthodox Chemist in Broadway.

Having made a permanent cure of my color, I have used

WM. DYER,

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1858.

Having made a thorough trial of your Hair Restorative, I am happy to say that the effect of the preparation has been entirely satisfactory. It has restored my hair to its original color, and has stopped its falling off. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who are in want of such an article.

Yours, &c., JAMES M. BRAGG.

Proprietors, 218 Broadway, (late 77 Wall Sailing Establishment,) and

For sale by all druggists. oct-ly

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the body, enable nature to throw off those diseases for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, and never recorded disorders of the inner forms. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth.

For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oct-ly

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ghewalt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y. has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine those serious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

oct-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 27th, 1859. oct-1m

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office Room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars of its use, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp.

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Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazine, Pamphlets, and Periodicals, of any style, 304 Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

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20x27	22x28	20x34	26x40	28x42	32x38
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PIANOS TO RENT.

The highest price paid for old Pianos in exchange for new. H. M. H. would respectfully call the public, that he has made arrangements with these three most extensive and reliable houses in the East (in the manufacture of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and the publication of Music), for the accommodation of the trade and purchasers in the sale of Musical Merchandise. ☞ Reference of the highest order, for the superiority of Lights and Bradbury's Piano Fortes, can be given at 65 Lake street, in the large Piano Room on Front floor.

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FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Root & Cady,

95 . . . CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, . . . 95

Music Teachers and Dealers would do well to remember that ROOT & CADY keep the only complete stock of

MUSIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

To be found in the North-west, and that they sell for cash at Wholesale or Retail, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

They are sole Agents for

Steinway & Son's Gold Medal Piano Fortes,

(Which, added to their already long list of honors, the only one WORTH MENTIONING,) and offered at the late U. S. Fair ?

Sole Agent for T. GILBERT & CO'S

CELEBRATED GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, SQUARE AND ÆOLIAN PIANOS.

Sole Agents, wholesale and retail for MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

Wholesale Agents for HALL & SON'S Guitars, Flutes and Drums, Violin Concerto and Sextuors, and the best French Brass Instruments, Sheet Music, Violins, Strings, Etc., Etc.

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H. H. HUSTED,

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Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

In the city, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

His stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings is complete, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLE,

And best manner. All goods warranted as represented. Gentlemen making their purchases will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ A great variety of Youth's and Children's Clothing of good material, cheap.

Remember the number, 121 Lake street,

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BURWELL AND WYANT,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

5 Tremont Block.....Bankers Street.

Would call the attention to their new stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of Golden Hill Shirts of every description and pattern,

Collars,	Gloves,
Half Hose,	Undershirts,
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Scarf Gravats,	Bosom,
Umbrellas,	Dressing Robes,
Travelling Shawls and Blankets, Etc.	

JOCKEY'S BEST KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Prom reasons and warranted to fit. oct5-3m

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Reticules, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Ribbons, Neckties, Scarfs, Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Linen and Paper Collars, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Dressing Gowns, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc.

The largest assortment of the above goods in the city, and at the lowest prices. Orders solicited. Lowest prices.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, also, a large assortment of Trapper and other Knives, Belts, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, &c., &c., a general outfit for the Mines, at 51 Lake street.

oct-ly D. EATON & CO.

WELCH'S EASTERN

Agency, 51 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., and 51 Pearl street, Cortlandt, Liberty and Dey streets, New York, is now receiving daily, by express, a large and well assorted stock of new and desirable styles of

Furnishing Goods,

to which he would call the attention of the trade. Orders promptly attended to.

P. W. WELCH.

Business Cards.

GOUDY & WAITE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

182 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM S. GOUDY. [late] by GOUDY. CHARLES P. WAITE.

H. C. KELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

Office, No. 61 Clark street, Room No. 2. (up-stairs.)

mh-1y-[illegible]

JANSEN & BROSS,

ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS, and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Lasalle Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. Post Office Box 2,000.

JOHN A. JANSEN. [late] Notary Public of Cook Co. JOHN A. BROSS.

L. J. LANSING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Master in Chancery,

Office on Randolph street. oct6-ly

EDWARD G. ASAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 57 South Clark Street,

Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago. my4-1y-o71

ANDRICK & BALLARD,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 1 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

Corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

LUTHER W. ANDRICK. [will attend to] HENRY C. BALLARD

SPIES & BURT,

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References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

PROMPTNESS AND ATTENTION. (Jal-1y-o258) CALVIN C. BURT

J. THORNE CLARKSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 6 Portland Block,

NOTARY PUBLIC. Chicago, Ill. my24-1y

A. W. SLAYBACK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

40 South Water Street,

Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oct-1m28

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Chimneys and Gilt Ware. No. 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of

STRONG & WILEY BROTHERS

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Wiley Brothers.

D. O. STRONG,
E. S. WILEY,
R. R. WILEY.

Chicago, Oct. 22th, 1859.

The undersigned will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS under the name of Wiley Brothers & Co.

E. S. WILEY,
R. R. WILEY.

Chicago, Oct. 27th, 1859. no1-1m s&s

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of Wesson, Miller & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against the late Firm, either by account, or otherwise, will please call and settle the same with either of the Partners, authorized to settle the business of the Firm.

MARTIN RYERSON,
WALTER T. MILLER,
ROBERT W. MORRIS.

oct27-2d&3m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Charles Gossage, Charles Gossage, Jr., and Henry T. Gossage, of Chicago, Ill., under the firm name and style of C. Gossage & Co., has been this day (September 30th, 1859,) dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who assume all the indebtedness of said firm, and to whom all persons are hereby notified to settle all claims of every kind whatsoever.

CHARLES GOSSAGE,
HENRY W. ANDREWS.

I will continue the Paper Hangings and Window Shade business in my own name, at the old established stand, No. 60 Randolph street, as heretofore.

H. W. ANDREWS.

oct1-6m2d-3m

Leather and Findings.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY CO.

No. 52.....Lake Street.....No. 52

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES,

Saddlery Hardware

HORSE BLANKETS,

Carriage Trimmings,

LEATHER,

SHOE FINDINGS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.

oct5-1y57-3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,

Oak and Hemlock Upper,

French and Domestic Kip,

French and Domestic Calf,

Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,

Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,

No. 30 Lake street, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. H. C. CLARK & CO., 189 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers Bags, made and printed to order with Brands and Trade Marks. Flour and Grain Sacks, Grain and Grocery Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Smut, Smut Machines, Bolt Cloth, Sacking, Seed Bags, &c., &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and despatch. Bags bought and exchanged for cash.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—

276 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and quality.

FLOUR SACKS—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GRAIN BAGS—new and second hand.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWLINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

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BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

my27-6d-1y-1713

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Dental Surgeons.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Ste. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2344

oct7-1y-1607

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DENTIST,

Assisted by Dr. John White.

131 LAKE STREET.

oct-1y

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Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite S. D. Child & Co.'s Bank. oct-1y

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Office and Residence, No. 32 Washington street.

oct-1y-1607

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JEVNE & ALMINI,

No. 101 Washington street, Chicago,

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Orders addressed to Messrs. Jevne & Co., will meet with prompt attention. Specimens of our work can be seen in some of the best houses in the city.

☞ Post Office Box 1194. my26-1m

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CHEAP ONE PRICE GLOVE STORE,

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RACINE, ... WISCONSIN

A first-class House—Fare $2.00 per day.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has RE-OPENED the FOREGOING HOTEL, and will spare no pains to render it a pleasant home for all who may favor him with their patronage. Being the nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot, it is very much used by those who travel, and the undersigned will endeavor to merit a share of the same.

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☞ Telegraph for Hansell's Powder Lessees. Wis.

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SHOE FINDINGS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.

oct5-1y57-3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,

Oak and Hemlock Upper,

French and Domestic Kip,

French and Domestic Calf,

Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,

Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,

No. 30 Lake street, Chicago.

Press & Tribune.

A GERMAN LOVE STORY.

The King of Hayti.

Translated from the French by Thos. Middleboy

CHAPTER I.

Six weeks after his death stood the bust of the late tobacco distributor Goodchild in a conspicuous public view in the china merchandise of Mr. Ephraim Tempest? Simply for this,—that his weight call heaven and earth to witness, that showing for some little difference in the opinion he looked just as he did heretofore in life; a proposition which his brother and heir, Mr. Theodore Goodchild, flatly refused. For this denial Mr. Goodchild had his private reasons. "It is true," said he, "my late brother, the tobacco distributor, God rest him! did certainly bequeath to me the finest copies of his own bust at the china works, but surely he bespoke them for his use in this life, and not in the next. His intention, doubtless, was to send a copy to each of those loose companions of his who helped him to run through his fine estate; natural enough for him to suppose in a republic! but highly absurd for me to rally as executor to so beggarly an inheritance; and therefore assuredly I shall not throw so much money out of the window."

This was plausible talking to all persons who did not happen to know that the inheritance amounted to two hundred dollars; and that the merchant Goodchild, as was unanimously affirmed by all the Jews, both Christian and Jewish, the meanest, meagrest, most over-reaching person, independently of that inheritance, one sextre ton of gold.

CHAPTER II.—THE CONTENDING REASON.

The china works would certainly never have been persuaded with this allegation; and therefore by the advice of his attorney, he had in reserve a more special argument why he ought not to pay for six and thirty busts. "My brother," said he, "may have ordered as many copies of his bust as is possible. I neither affirm nor deny. Busts may be ordered, and my brother may have ordered them. But what then? I suppose all men will grant that he meant the busts to have some resemblance to himself, and by no means to have no resemblance. But how is it known? I have no resemblance to him. *Bryo*, I refuse to take them. One word's good as a thousand."

CHAPTER III.—"IN THE SECOND PLACE"—SPEECH IN ON THE TABLE.

But this one word, no, nor a thousand such, would satisfy Mr. Whelp, the proprietor of the China works; so he summoned Mr. Goodchild before the magistracy. Unfortunately, Mr. Whelp's lawyer, in order to show his ingenuity, had filled sixteen folio pages with an introductory argument, in which he labored to prove that the art of catching a likeness was an especial gift of God, bestowed on very few mortals painters and sculptors; and which, therefore, it was almost impious and profane to demand of a mere uninspired baker of porcelain. From this argument he went on to *'in the first place'* in the second place, that where the china maker *did* hit the likeness, and had done so much more than could lawfully be asked of him, it was an injustice that would cry aloud to heaven for redress, if, after all, his works were returned upon his hands; especially where, as in the present instance, the original bust which was united with the peculiar merits of a portrait. It was fatal, however, to the effect of this argument, that just as the magistrate arrived at *'in the second place,'* his servant came in and said, 'if you please, sir, dinner is on the table.' Naturally, therefore, concerning that the *gits* of the lawyer's eloquence was to defend the want of resemblance as an admitted fact, which it would be useless to deny, the worthy magistrate closed his ears to the end of the oration, and gave sentence against Mr. Whelp, the plaint.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PROFESSIONAL VERDICT.

Mr. Whelp was confounded at this decree; and as the readiest means of obtaining a revision of it, he went in to the next sitting of the bench a copy of the bust, which had previously been omitted. As bad luck would have it, however, there happened on this occasion to be present an artist who had a rancorous enmity both to Mr. Whelp and the modeller of the bust. This person, being asked his opinion, declared without scruple, that the bust was as unlike as a portrait as it was lamentable in its pretensions as a work of art, and that his youngest pupil would not have had the audacity to produce so infamous a performance, unless he had an express wish to be turned neck and heels out of his house.

Upon this award of the conscientious artist—out of regard to his professional judgment—the magistracy thought fit to impose silence upon their own sense, which turned a very opposite award—and thus it happened that the former decision was affirmed. Now, certainly, Mr. Whelp had like a simpleton, as he might appeal from the magistrate's sentence. But this he declined. "No, no," said he, 'I know what I'm about: I shall waste the time and the law-suits, and I mustn't offend him. I will appeal to public opinion; *that* shall decide between me and the old rogue of a merchant."

And so indeed in this way it was brought about, that the late stamp distributor Goodchild came to stand exposed to the public view in the china warehouse of the china manufactory.

CHAPTER V.—THE SINECURIST.

At the corner of this china manufactory a beggar had his daily station, which, except for his youth, which was now and then thrown in his teeth, was in every respect a model beggar. To this man Mr. Whelp promised a handsome present if he would repeat to him in the evening what the passengers had said of the bust in the day-time. Accordingly at night the beggar brought him the true and comfortable intelligence, that young and old had unanimously pronounced the bust a most admirable likeness of the late stamp distributor Goodchild. This report was regularly brought for eight days; on the eighth Mr. Whelp was satisfied, and paid off his commissioner, the beggar.

The next morning Mr. Whelp presented himself at Mr. Goodchild's to report the public approbation of his brother's bust.

CHAPTER VI.—THE YOUNG VISIONARY.

But here there was and commotion. Mr. Goodchild was ill; and his illness arose from a little history, which must here be introduced by way of episode. Mr. Goodchild had an only daughter named Ida. Now Miss Ida had begun, like other young ladies of her age, to think of marriage; and having put into her head to consider all at once that she was seventeen years of age. And it sometimes occurred to her that Mr. Tempest, the young barrister, who occupied the first floor over the way, was just the very man she would like in the character of lover. Thoughts of the same tendency appeared to have occurred also to Mr. Tempest. Ida seemed to him remarkably well fitted to play the part of a wife; and when he pretended to be reading the Pandects at his window, too often (it must be acknowledged) his eyes were settled all the while upon Ida's blooming face. The chances of these eyes did occasionally occasion a derangement occasionall in Ida's sewing and netting. What if they did? Let her drop as many stitches as she would, the next day was long enough to take them up again.

This young man, then, was clearly pointed out by Providence as the partner of her future life. Ah! that her father would think so too! But he called him always the young visionary. And whenever she took a critical review of all their opposite neighbors, and fell as if by accident upon the domestic habits, respectable practice, and other favorable points about Mr. Tempest, her father never failed to close the conversation by saying, 'Ay, but he's a mere young visionary.' And why, Mr. Goodchild? Simply for these two reasons; first, because once in a party where they had met, Mr. Tempest had happened to say a few words very displeasing to his prejudices on the 'golden age' of German poetry, to which Mr. Goodchild was a bigoted admirer, and which he could bear no opposition. Secondly, and chiefly, because at the same time, he had unfortunately talked of the King of Hayti as a true aforesaid head,—a monarch whom Mr. Goodchild was determined never to acknowledge.

CHAPTER VII.

At last Ida and Mr. Tempest had come to form a regular correspondence together in the following way. The young advocate had conducted a commerce of looks with the lovely girl for a long time, and hardly knowing how it began, he had satisfied himself that she looked like an angel; and he grew very anxious to know whether she also talked like one. To ascertain this point, he followed her for a time, and up to this moment was many a street; and he bore patiently for her sake, all the angry looks of his clients, which seemed to say that he would do more wisely to step at home and study their causes, than to roam about in chase of a pretty girl. Mr. Tempest differed from his clients on this matter: suited of law, said he, have learned to wait; they are used to it; but hearts have not learned to wait, and never will be used to it. However, all was in vain. Ida was attended constantly either by her father, or by an old governess; and in either cases his scheme was knocked on the head.

At length, chance did for him more than he could ever do for himself, and placed him one night at her elbow in the theatre. True it was that her father, whose ribs to his left were since his fatal accidental judgement of the King of Hayti he had failed to remark, sat on the other side of her; but the devil is in it, thought he, if I cannot steal a march on him the whole night through. As the overture to his scheme, therefore, he asked in the most respectful manner for the playbill which she held in her hand. On returning it he said,—what a pity that the vanity of the manager should disturb so many excellent parts; the part allotted to himself would have been far better played by several others in the company.

Mr. Tempest was not much delighted on observing that Mr. Goodchild did not receive this remark very propitiously, but looked still more gloomier than before. The fact was, that the manager constantly attended all Mr. Goodchild's literary parties, professed great deference for his opinions, and was in return pronounced by Mr. Goodchild a man of exceedingly good taste and judgement. His first remark, Mr. Tempest saw clearly, had missed fire, and he would have been very glad to have had it back again; for he was thrown into a hideous fright when he saw the dark darkness which was gathering on Mr. Goodchild's face. Meantime it was some little support to him that his pastor, that is to return to the playbill to Ida, he had ventured to press her hand, and blushed; but it could only be dusky that she returned the pressure. His enemy, whose thunder now began to break, insisted on giving importance to his remark which the unfortunate young man himself had never dreamed of. —having meant it only as an introduction to further observations, and not at all supposing himself upon it. "A pity, my good sir," said Mr. Goodchild, with a hollow grin on his face, "on the contrary, my good sir, on the contrary, I believe it is pretty generally admitted that there is no part in which the manager is more at home than in stabbing all round him."

"Very true, sir; as you observe, sir, he outshines all his competitors," said he, dust that was just the very remark he had to make.

"It was, was he? Well, then upon my word, my good sir, you took a very odd way to an-

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3d. Its books and business are now open, and any information can be obtained by application to the Secretary, at the office, corner Clark and Randolph sts.

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Litharge,

or which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES,

—

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Fifty per cent discount from list prices. Fitting to costs per pound. mh-1y-o4m

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

M.....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO,...M

—Still at—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplying with tools and every article in the line of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting. Orders promptly attended to. [apr7-1y]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George A. Gibbs and Anna M. Gibbs, his wife, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1854, executed a certain Deed of Trust of that date for the premises hereinafter described to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure the payment of certain notes therein described, which said Deed of Trust was filed for record in the Recorder's Office in and for Cook County, in the State of Illinois, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1854, and recorded in Book No. [illegible] of Deeds, on page [illegible] of the records of said County of Cook; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest of the notes secured by said Deed of Trust, and the undersigned has been requested by the holders of the majority of said notes to sell the premises described in said Deed of Trust, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the payment of said notes, principal and interest, and the expenses of such sale, and the trusts in said Deed of Trust created; and where

BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Election.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. BANKS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8th.—An election for Governor and other State officers took place in this State to-day. The town returns have not been in the Secretary's office, but the following, from the Associated Press dispatches, Free School and Temperance: The Republicans have carried the State by about the same majority as last year—probably four thousand. Hon. N. P. Banks is re-elected Governor over Benj. F. Butler, Democrat, and Gen. E. Hobart Free Soil Opposition.

Banks plurality in this city is 521. Last year Bonds had a plurality of 61.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 8.—First Ward gives Robert, Dem., for Governor, 283 majority. A gain of 120 on the vote of two years since.

Fourth Ward—Robert 190 majority.

Seventh Ward—Robert 21, Linn 106.

Rock County—Janesville City gives Randall, Republican, for Governor, a majority of 819. In eight towns, including Janesville, Randall is 970 ahead.

Kenosha County—Returns from two towns received give Randall a majority of 95.

Columbia County—City of Portage, Robert 30 majority. Town of Caledonia, Randall 57 majority. Town of Lewiston, Randall 35. Randall's majority, 242.

Monroe County—Town of Sparta, Republican majority of 154. Town of Angelo 6 majority for Randall.

Jefferson County, town of Palmyra gives Randall 360 majority.

Walworth County, Whitewater gives Randall 197 majority.

Dodge County, town of Burnett gives Randall 150 majority. Oakville gives Randall 109 majority. Chester gives Randall 50 majority.

Beloit, Rock Co., gives a Republican majority of 140.

Dane County—Town of Dunkirk gives Randall 56 majority. Madison—1st ward 34 for Robert; 2d ward 19 for Randall, third ward 144 for Robert, 4th ward 119 for Robert. Town of Manchester, 2d ward: Randall, 2; Robert, 121 for Randall.

Racine City 17 majority for Randall.

Waukesha County—Republican gives Randall 141 majority. Town of Pewaukee, 72 for Randall. Eagle, 85 for Robert. Genesee, 17 for Robert. Vernon, 117 for Randall. Lisbon, 85 for Randall. New Berlin, 120 for Robert.

Grant County—Boscobel gives Randall a majority of 341.

Walworth Co., town of Darien—gives 154 majority for Randall. Elkhorn 85 for Randall, Noble 25, Harvey 46, Hastings 41.

Dodge Co., Beaver Dam—This city gives a Republican majority of 344.

Watertown, 8th—Robert has a majority of 274 in this ward.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 8.—Rock County gives Randall a majority of 1,247 ; Republican gain of 378 over the vote of 1857.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 8.—6:30 P. M.—Scattering returns from various parts of the State show Republican gains over the vote of 1857, and indicate the re-election of Randall for Governor.

The Democratic majority for Governor in Milwaukee City is 3,514 ; a Democratic loss of 25 on the vote of 1857.

Fox Lake—Randall 88 majority.

Dane County—Town of Pleasant Spring—Robert 1 maj ; 1st ward, Randall 9 majority. Randall 151.

Watertown City—394 for Robert.

Columbia County—Courtland Township, Randall 31 majority. Springville Township—Randall 92. Pacific—Randall 84.

Fond Du Lac Co.—The city of Fond du Lac—46 and for Randall.

Iowa Co.—Arena—Randall 11.

Kenosha Co.—Somers—Randall 190.

Dodge Co.—Trenton—Randall 56.

Monroe Co.—Randall 47 maj. Tomah—Randall 84.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following returns of the city wards received from the Tribune Ward—Sandford E. Church, dem., also on the Utica ticket, has 139 maj. for Comptroller; Ward—Theo. Frost, dem., has 139 maj. on Utica ticket, for Secretary of State has 100 maj. Ninth ward—Robert Dandiston, rep., for Comptroller has 561 maj.; D. R. Ely, rep., for Secretary of State has 740 maj. Fifteenth ward—Dennistan, rep., 359 maj.; Jones, dem., for Secretary of State, 148 maj.

LATER.—In nineteen wards Jones, Dem. Sec. State has 17,000 maj. In sixteen wards Church, Dem. Comptroller, 10,000 maj. Masters, Rep. Treasurer is probably elected in the 6th city district.

DETROIT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Republicans Victory.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—At the municipal election to day, Buhl, Republican Mayor, was elected by about 800 majority over Harmon, Democrat. The Republicans elected 7 out of 10 Aldermen.

New Jersey Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—New Jersey—Five townships, giving Republican majorities for Governor, 277 majority ; Centre Township, Camden Co., Wright, Dem., 2 majority.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—As the chief, if not the only difficulty in the way of the speedy adoption of the pending Treaty between the United States and Mexico is in relation to the proposed transcit routes, influential parties have submitted to both governments a plan for their protection. Whichever government may have forces near—at any cause of obstruction or disturbance, shall promptly interfere for the purpose of removing it. With this principle the entire territory of its neighbor, and both in a case of emergency shall act unitedly. The assistance promptly afforded by the United States troops from Matamoras to the people of Brownsville, is stated as an example. Such a proposition, however, to be immediately effective treaty, must come from the liberal government. This, it is understood, favorably regarded by our own. There is no doubt but that the old government of Great Britain and the United States are decidedly earnest in the presentation of their respective positions or convictions of right in relation to the Oregon disputed question, though not more so than they were in the Oregon controversy ; but the latest foreign official advices do not justify any apprehension of serious difficulties between the two countries.

Capt. Paine, of the Navy, is here dangerously ill.

The Charlestown Trials.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 8.—The excitement in regard to the trial of Cook, Stevens's ferry conspirators still continues, and fair progress is being made by the Court in the disposal of the cases. The case of the negro Copeland was brought to a close on Saturday p. m. The jury fading a verdict of not guilty of treason as charged in the first count of the indictment, he not being transported as a citizen and guilty of the conspiracy with the slaves to rebel and of murder and charged in the second and third counts. The case was argued by Andrew Hunter on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by Geo. Sennott, of Boston, who labored with much zeal for his client.

A bill of exceptions and a motion for the arrest of judgment was entered by the prisoner's counsel, which will be disposed of to-morrow morning.

CASE OF CAPT. COOK.

The court assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday and was called to order by Judge Parker.

The Grand Jury was sworn and immediately proceeded to their room to consider the case of Capt. Cook.

A number of witnesses were summoned and the jury was absent about three hours.

On the assembling of the Court Mr. Harding the prosecuting attorney stated that as a number of the witnesses in the case of Cook who would not be in attendance at the June term of the Federal Court, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of Cook first.

Thomas D. Green, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook, said that as the counsel had not yet had time to send the indictment and had not yet decided what plea to enter to the charge he was unable to proceed in the case and would prefer that the commonwealth's counsel would proceed with the case of Stephens, which would allow them time to prepare for the case of Cook.

The case of Stephens was called up, and Stephens was accordingly brought into Court and placed on a mattress. He is looking pale and haggard, and absence from food and the large quantity of medicine taken by him having had a decided effect. He bears up under his wounds with much fortitude, is seldom heard to murmur. His counsel, Mr. Sennott, who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county, but which request was not obtained that he resolved to act as assistant counsel for Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 8.—The trial of Cook commenced this morning, when his confession was read in open court. A jury was then empanneled and the trial then went on.

American Triumph in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The American majority in this city is about 5,500. The Democratic State ticket is elected.

One hundred men are raising here to go to the aid of Brownsville by the steamer Arizona. A Canalgo with three pieces of cannon, is shortly expected at Matamoras from the interior of Mexico.

The released Victoria felons are expected to of a Contenas.

200,000 Bushels Grain Destroyed by Fire.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—The grain elevator of the New York Central Railroad Company was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. It contained over 200,000 bushels of grain, all of which was destroyed.

Loss on the building and machinery about $50,000—uninsured. Loss on grain over $200,000—fully insured. The extensive freight depot of the company adjoining was but slightly damaged. Origin of the fire unknown.

Fire and Loss of Life.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Last night the store of J. A. Gibson, commission merchant, was destroyed by fire. Four persons in the house exploded, blowing up the entire front of the building and killing Mr. L. S. Blake and wounding several others severely.

U. S. Steamers.

HARPOON ROADS, Nov. 8.—The Sark Kate, from Montevideo, reports having left in port the United States brig Perry. The U. S. brig Bainbridge was at Rosario, and the U. S. steamer Mesconset at Tigre, laid up.

Alleged Insurgent Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—W. R. Palmer, an alleged insurgent, has been arrested on a requisition from Gov. Wise.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

G. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Millsand Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Boltings cabll kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Belts,

Bras Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Gearing and Water Mill contracted for entire,

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The undersigned having obtained the agency for the west of Stephens England mill stones from the manufactory of GOODLING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power ; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Eagle Co's Burr Millstones, delivered on board cars at Chicago, Cockle Valves, Arch Castings and Grains, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago :

3 horse power	$1,000	20 horse power	$1,350
4 " "	1,050	25 " "	1,500
6 " "	1,100	30 " "	1,650
8 " "	1,150	40 " "	1,800
10 " "	1,200	50 " "	2,000

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Burr is warranted perfect.

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

for Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any Governor now in use. Send for circular.

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our warehouse, where they may be examined, and will furnish circulars and testimonials when desired. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start the work in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

☞ Post Office address Box 574. oct 29 ly

ROSE HILL CEMETERY

OFFICE 109 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

The managers of Rosehill Cemetery would inform the public that their grounds are now ready for interments. Any information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained at the office of the Company, room No. 8 Richards Church Block, where a plan of the grounds may be seen.

Arrangements have been made with the

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co.

TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN

To the Cemetery, for the present, on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

OF EACH WEEK,

At an hour that will enable lot owners to spend one hour in the Cemetery at a time of day when will not interfere with business.

Cemetery trains until further notice, will run as follows:

Leave Chicago, at 1 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

Leave Rosehill at 4.45 p.m. on same days.

Persons wishing to visit the Cemetery Grounds by private conveyance will find the most direct route to Rosehill Road, running north from Clark street, or by the Lincoln Avenue Plank Road, running north from Lake street.

J. Y. E. BLANEY, Secretary.

oct 27 ly

HALSTED & GILMAN,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Correspondents are very respectfully solicited and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers and Merchants received on favorable terms. Drafts on Boston, Exchange Bank ; St. Louis ; State Bank of Iowa, Dubuque ; Bank of Illinois, Ottawa ; Ill. ; Dunn Bank, New York ; W. S. Gilman, New York. oct 29 ly

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,

No. 4 Broad street, corner New York Exchange.

Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to business transactions generally.

Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his friends.

Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. oct 3 sixty 3m.

BUDD & BALDWIN,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

CLINTON, - - - Iowa.

Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.

Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Merchants' Bank, N. Y.; Mechanics' Bank, New Haven, Conn ; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston ; Allen, Copp & Nutter, St. Louis ; Cook & Gregory, Davenport, Iowa. sept3-ly&eow

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,

COMMISSION, STOCK & BOND BROKERS,

No. 24 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

State Bonds for Banking purposes and Railroad Stocks of every description bought and sold in the New York market on liberal terms. Quotations received daily.

Illinois Central Land Scrip purchased and delivered at New York rates, adding Commission.

F. G. SALTONSTALL. | J. C. SWIGART.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes of 10 pounds, just received. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop.

200 half boxes do do

100 quarter boxes do do

Arrive Monday. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 20 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE.

Formale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn st.

1,200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. REFINED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BBLS. CHOICE SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & Co.

150 BBLS. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. WINTER BLEACHED OIL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 TONS SALTPETRE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 HF. CHESTS TEA, choice Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BUTTER—

50 Jr. LITTLE & CO., 192 S Water street.

BROOMS—

50 Jr. LITTLE & CO., 192 S. Water street.

TUBS—

50 Jr. Spiral Iron Hoop Tubs. LITTLE & CO., 192 S. Water street.

MOLASSES—

LITTLE & CO., 192 S. Water street.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1859.

The general tendency for the past week has been to greater ease in the exchange market. Rates are, however, steady at 1/4 premium. The ease is observed principally in purchasing rates bankers being unwilling to pay each other above 1@11. Even 1 premium has sometimes been accepted.

To-day business is more active, and the demand for currency pressing. Bankers find it difficult to make advances on all the cargoes that offer. A disposition is always manifest to "move the produce of the country." That kind of paper has the preference for the very cogent reason with bankers that it pays the best.

The packers are doing a heavy business and make large demands for currency.

Gold, 1/4@3 per cent. at retail. The demand is light.

Generally the money market is close, more from the large business doing in grain, and beef and pork packing than from any lack of means. As soon as paper has time to mature, the market must become sensibly easier. Those, however, who have old debts to pay need not expect much relief. To extinguish them is a work of time and patience.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER.—During the past week we have been enjoying the Indian summer—the weather being dry and warm and very favorable to the drying of the corn crop, which is moving rapidly to market to supply the deficiency of last year. This afternoon, however, we were visited with heavy rains, which will check the movement of produce to some extent.

The following comparative tables show the exports and imports of the past week and since the 1st of January :

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Nov. 5.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1, Same time 1858.	
Flour, brls	12,332	11,000	384,459	329,272
Wheat, bush	27,000	41,000	4,446,311	3,844,000
Corn, bush	77,411	71,000	2,546,311	2,844,000
Oats, bush	15,000	15,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bush	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Potatoes, bu	12,000	10,000	300,000	300,000
Rye, bush			1,000	1,000
Broom Corn, lbs			1,000	1,000
Pork, brls	500	500	10,000	10,000
Beef, brls			1,000	1,000
Tallow, lbs	1,500	2,000	100,000	100,000
Lard, lbs			1,000	1,000
Hides, No	2,000	2,000	100,000	100,000
Sugar, hhds	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Sugar, bbls	500	500	10,000	10,000
Coffee, bags	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Molasses, brls	100	100	1,000	1,000
Whiskey, brls	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Lead, pigs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Lead, bbls	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Lead, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Shot, bags	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Shot, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Iron, bars	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Iron, pigs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Iron, bbls	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Iron, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Steel, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Steel, bbls